

The American Citizen.

BY JOHN F. BOWWORTH.
The Union of the South for the sake of the South.
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI.

Saturday Morning, September 21, 1861.

For Governor.

We are authorized to announce
MADISON McAFEE,
as a candidate for election to the office of
Governor of the State of Mississippi.
Election, 7th day of October.

We are authorized to announce
JOHN J. PETTUS,
as a candidate for re-election to the office of
Governor of Mississippi.
Election, 7th day of October.

FOR CONGRESS—5th District.
We are authorized to announce
Hon. O. R. Singleton,

as a candidate for Congress in this district,
composed of the counties of Attala, Carroll,
Helmes, Leake, Madison, Sunflower and
Yazoo. Election, 6th day of November.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—The Turin correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of the Emperor Napoleon, says:

Everywhere he is trying to keep up division, and thus to maintain the French preponderance. As soon as the tidings of the rout at Manassas arrived in Europe, M. Thiers received the agents of the Confederates, in an unofficial way, indeed, but one more victory of the Secessionists would at once be followed by the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The Norfolk correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing under the date of the 31st ult., rates the subjoined interesting circumstance:

Two men, Charles Spence and William Leary, hailing from Norfolk, and who arrived at New York in the Federal ship Brooklyn, made their escape and started on foot from the last named city on the 5th of the present month. After walking about four hundred miles through forest and field, fording rivers, and suffering great hardships—hunger, thirst, fatigue, and the scorching heat of the sun—they succeeded in reaching here this morning, stopping at Baltimore, going thence to the Eastern Shore of Virginia, thence to Cobb's Island, and finally making their way to Norfolk in a small boat, in which some ladies and gentlemen had secured passage at a high price. They tell of arrests, hair-breadth escapes, and thrilling adventures during their painful journey, "homeward bound," and through the enemy's land.

STATE LINES ERADICATED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says a new era has dawned at the North. The recent order of the War Department ordering forward all regiments or parts of regiments now at the North, is but a step towards the formation of a national army. The men, as they arrive, will be formed into companies and regiments irrespective of States from which they come. They will be armed and uniformed alike—the uniform being the army regulation dress of blue cloth. A new nomenclature will be adopted, discarding the names of States, and referring only to the position which the respective regiments will occupy in the Grand Army of the United States. By this process all State lines will be obliterated in the army, and this step will before long be followed by another, doing away with all State authorities in other matters.

NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn that on Friday the women and children abandoned Newbern, as it was the opinion of military men that the city had ceased to be a place of safety since the capture of Hatteras. Quite a number of prizes were taken at Newbern, captured by our privateers during the last few weeks, which the Yankees would naturally desire to recapture, and the way is open to them.

These facts are derived from the wife of Mr. J.—, of this city, who, with her children, have arrived in Richmond—this being the second or third time this family have been compelled to abandon their homes. She says one of the wounded soldiers, who escaped from Hatteras after she did, and reports that it was not for want of ammunition that the garrison surrendered, but for want of guns of long range. The enemy lay off two miles, and fired rifled cannon at our men, which did considerable execution while not one of our projectiles reached them.

This lady reports that the men of Newbern had resolved to remain and defend the city to the last extremity, and that proving unavailing, they will burn the prizes, the cotton, the turpentine, and then their own dwellings! In the language of Gov. Pickens, "If the Yankees should conquer the city, they will find it not worth conquering." Certainly, they will find no aid or comfort there.

DELAWARE ELECTION.—Wilmington, Sept. 3.—The entire Union ticket was elected to-day. Gilpin is elected Mayor by 772 votes out of 1300 cast.

Confederate Treasury Notes.

We are right glad to remark the patriotic and sound position assumed by most of the city journals in reference to the issues of the Confederate Treasury notes. There is no earthly reason why these notes should not circulate as freely in the community, and command as implicit confidence, as those emanating from our most favored banking institutions. They are put forth by a Government which has in almost every battle field vindicated its self-sustaining ability, and demonstrated the vigor, the wealth, and the boundless resources of the States which constitute it. Does any citizen of the South harbor the faintest misgiving of the power of the Confederate Government to combat successfully with and to overcome its enemies? Is there any man amongst us so afflicted by constitutional timidity as to doubt the attainment of our independence? Have we not already astonished enlightened nations, and amazed and alarmed our foes, by the exhibition of a strength, unanimity of sentiment, unshrinking devotion, and patriotic feeling of self-sacrifice, which challenges a parallel in the history of other countries? Have not our repeated triumphs proved even to the most skeptical that we are entirely capable of maintaining that freedom and independence to defend which the Southern people are now in arms? That all this is true, no citizen of the Confederate States can possibly deny.

Why, then, should we hesitate to receive the obligations of our Government at their par value? To discredit them would be not merely unpatriotic and unjust, but impolitic to the last degree. Such a course would be equivalent to a tacit manifestation of distrust. If we seek to establish a disparaging difference between the issues of the Government and those of the banks, we are questioning either the good faith or the stability of the former; and we would thus be furnishing our enemies with a plausible argument against us—since they would naturally urge this reluctance to accept the obligations of our Government as a plain confession of our weakness and want of confidence in the future. Besides, the interests of the Confederate Government and of the people of the South are identical and indissoluble. It is impossible to separate them. We stand or fall together. It is as palpably our duty to aid to our utmost in maintaining the credit and supporting the currency of the Government as in furnishing food and clothing and comforts to our own families. Any other mode of proceeding would be fatal to our triumph. By standing up like true-hearted patriots to the noble Administration which is now exerting all its energies, its wisdom, its statesmanship and its valor in behalf of the Confederacy; by striving earnestly and unceasingly to invigorate and encourage it; by habitually cherishing entire confidence in its plans and purposes, and endeavoring to inspire it in others, we shall be acting the part of good citizens, and we shall unfailingly have our reward in the achievement of our independence. The Government issues are redeemable in two years, or convertible at pleasure, in sums reaching or exceeding fifty dollars, into Confederate bonds, which bear eight per cent interest per annum. In any aspect of the case, therefore, this representative of value is perfectly safe, and that it is so considered is evidenced by the fact that throughout the States of the Confederacy Treasury notes are everywhere received and disbursed in payment of debts, or in purchases. The writer of this has quite lately seen them freely taken in a neighboring State.

The objection that the banks of our city are constitutionally inhibited from receiving these notes on deposit, or in liquidation of debts due them, has, we think, been successfully disposed of by communications in the Delta. But leaving this moot point for subsequent consideration, and for the concerted action of our moneyed institutions, which are no doubt animated by the best intentions, and anxious to employ their legitimate influence in fostering the credit of our Government, we may properly demand of the mercantile community such an authoritative expression of sentiment as would place this particular description of currency beyond all danger of depreciation. This may be accomplished in one of two ways: either a public meeting of the business men of New Orleans should be convoked, at which resolutions should be adopted pledging all persons present to accept Treasury notes at par; or a committee of mercantile gentlemen should be organized for the purpose of visiting the leading commercial houses in the city, and obtaining their signatures to similar resolutions. This suggestion has been made in one of the morning papers, and we cheerfully endorse it as the promptest and most sensible mode of effecting the object had in view. The benefit of such a policy would be immediately perceived. People of every class and condition would willingly receive a paper thus stamped as intrinsically sound. It would cease to be an object of huckstering and barter. It would suffer no depreciation, and would consequently escape from the nimble fingers of rapacious money changers. Then, too, would Louisiana stand in this respect on the same platform with her Southern sisters, and from one end of the Confederacy to the other the Treasury notes of our

Government would pass current, and would not even suffer that discount which is now exacted upon the currency of the several States, whenever carried beyond the limits of such commonwealths. Will not our merchants move at once in the matter?—N. O. Exchange.

How to Do It.—Yankeeism being somewhat puzzled as to the proper mode of reducing the Confederate rebels to any thing like ordinary subjection, the New York Express comes to their aid with the following suggestions. It evidently considers the job a heavy one, from the magnitude of the means it would employ to execute it:

To wage this war properly, fleets on the Southern coast, full of armed men, ever ready to land anywhere and everywhere, must be kept up as a sort of sailing artillery. Western Virginia must be maintained, Eastern Tennessee must be opened—while Missouri must be recovered. To effect even this, with the whole South now in arms against us—fall 50,000 men are necessary; while, if Richmond is continued in the programme, 300,000 must be added on. To open the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, 200,000 men are indispensable. Thus a million of men become necessary for active war—while, if subjugation, or even occupation be intended, 5,000,000 must be added on, only to do garrison duty. The process of reasoning all this out easy, is—if 10,000 men are necessary to garrison a Union State like Maryland, how many are necessary for the other tiers of States on from Virginia to Texas?

We, says the Savannah Republican, interpret this as follows: Mr. Lincoln, you have entered upon a task which you will never perform; so we advise you to give up the folly, and take care of as much of the country as is left to you by this unfortunate attempt to inaugurate Black Republican rule over a brave and generous people.

Female Heroism.

Instances of heroism in women have occasionally occurred in modern times resembling somewhat that of the ancient Amazons. But there are eras and countries in which their warlike spirit appears with particular lustre; such were the displays it made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Hungary, and in the islands of the Archipelago and Mediterranean, when they were invaded by the Turks. Among the stirring instances of Amazonian conduct in modern ladies may be mentioned that of Jane of Belleville, widow of M. de Olisson, who was beheaded on a suspicion of carrying on a correspondence with England and the Count de Montfort. The lady, filled with grief for the death of her husband, and exasperated at the ill treatment which she considered him to have received, sent off her son secretly to London, and when her apprehensions were removed with respect to him, she sold her jewels, and fitted out three ships and put to sea, to revenge the death of her husband upon all the French whom she should meet. This new corsair made several descents upon Normandy, where she stormed many of the castles; and the sordid inhabitants were spectators more than once, while their villages were in a blaze, of one of the finest women in Europe, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, urging the carnage, and eyeing with pleasure all the horrors of war. Dr. Pettit has given it as his opinion that there is a great difficulty in governing the women, even at present, though they are unarmed and unpracticed in war; it cannot, therefore, be considered a subject of regret that the race of Amazons has ceased to exist.

"PLAYING THE DEVIL."—A few weeks ago, the quiet town of Corfu was startled one night by the appearance of his satanic majesty. Men fled in all directions, women fainted and children cried, but there the devil was, and nobody dared go near him. The superstitious Greeks attributed his arrival either as a consequence of the comet, or else as the beginning of the end of the world. But it was a hoax and carried too far, for some woman became dangerously ill, and it is said one died of fright. The police were ordered to take him, and succeeded in surrounding him, on which he blew fire from his mouth and the police vanished in every direction. The officers of the garrison watched in the streets for him, but he kept out of the way till they had retired. This went on for three or four nights when he disappeared, and at the same time an officer of the navy, who had been turned out of the service for misconduct and who was waiting at Corfu for a passage home, left the island in a steamer. There is now very little doubt that he personated the devil; at least, he is suspected of it. The "get up" was capital—the usual horns and tail, and an apparatus on his feet by which he was enabled to increase his height to seven feet, and diminish it again to his ordinary stature.

PATYING OFF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 2d says:—We understand that the Virginia troops at Manassas—and perhaps all others—are to be paid off by the Confederate Government for services rendered from the beginning to the 31st ult.

IMPORTANT FROM THE POTOMAC.

OPERATIONS BEFORE ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

[Special Correspondence of the Phoenix.]
CENTREVILLE, NEAR MANASSAS, Va.,
September 3, 1861.

The latest couriers from the front brigades of the Army of the Potomac report sharp work near Arlington Heights. Our advanced forces have possession now of all the country around, up to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works, and are pressing them on every side. Since the affair of the 31st ult., however, the latter have not made even a show of fight, but have kept close within their lines, leaving the whole field clear to us. In the meantime, several elevations in the neighborhood of Ball's cross roads, and Ball's cross roads, on the Fairfax and Leesburg Turnpike, have been seized upon and are being fortified. The whole line of Manassas Hill had been seized upon previously, with the works there erected, some time since by the enemy, to cover the heights and protect their advanced forces, and the fortifications there are being strengthened. Gen. Beauregard himself visited them yesterday, and even rode all along the line, up to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works. No enemy in such force as Gen. McClellan is said to be ever permitted so daring a reconnaissance before. If they had civilly let in our Creole General within their lines and shown him every battery, they could not have given him a clearer view.

We have them, in fact, so closely shut up behind the hills that they cannot or dare not stir, even for the purpose of reconnaissance in person. This they now make in balloons, high up in the air, and at convenient distance. Day before yesterday they even ventured too far in these, for Capt. Rosser, of the 2d company of the Washington Artillery, having nothing better to do, got a few shots at them with a couple of rifled pieces, and brought them down in double-quick time. The reader will smile at this kind of warfare, but it is, nevertheless, true. The balloons went up from near the White House, doubtless supplied with telegraphs, express envelopes, and all that, but they had scarcely caught a view of our extensive plain of village tents before Capt. Rosser spied them. He had scarcely gotten the range and fired a few shots when down they came quicker than they went up. Thus ended the balloon farce.

Our advanced forces have also erected a splendid secession flag on one of the highest elevations of Manassas Hill, where it can be seen, as well as our principal works, by all the people of Washington. From the White House it can be seen very distinctly, and doubtless it sorely vexes the conscience of the men who so love the stripes and stars that they have overriden the constitution and liberties of the people to defend it. Our men also drill and parade daily right under their works and in full sight of the Federal capital, and, thus far, have not been annoyed even by scouting parties. It is with the greatest difficulty, indeed, that they can keep pickets out on their line, so dangerous has this branch of their service become. There is scarcely a night that several are not picked off by our sharpshooters; few, indeed, escape; all which is of course reported back to the whole army and serves to keep it in a state of demoralization. It is probable that the difficulty of finding men who are willing to go on service so dangerous is the reason the enemy have drawn in their pickets and put a stop to their scouting.

In the meantime, all sorts of stratagems are said to be resorted to at Washington to keep the spirits of the people up. Nearly every day it is given out publicly that there may be "an affair of outpost" before the sun goes down, but nothing more, oh no; and therefore the people should not be alarmed if they heard heavy cannonading the other side of the river. Judging from these curious outgivings there must be an awful "scare" at the capital, and perhaps not without reason. It is reported, indeed, that hundreds of families that have never been frightened before are now fast moving away, with all their household furniture, into the country, there to await the issue of the impending conflict.

The Louisiana Brigade is still encamped near here, where are also General Walker's headquarters. The Washington Artillery are encamped near by. All the regiments are in excellent health, except perhaps the 9th, which is not yet acclimatized or quite through with the measles. I do not learn, however, that many of the cases are difficult to manage.

Yesterday I was at the headquarters of Col. Seymour, of the 6th, and had the pleasure of seeing him review his regiment. They are encamped on a beautiful spot, admirably adapted both to tenting and drilling, and abundantly supplied with excellent water. The health of the regiment was never better, thanks to the watchful care and skillful attention of Dr. McKelvin, who is very much beloved and respected by all who come under his treatment or are in any way associated with him. On parade the regiment made a very handsome appearance. As to the Colonel, his many friends in New Orleans will be glad to learn that he feels himself as much at home as ever in the field, and has, in fact, been rejuvenated already during the campaign.

To-morrow is to be a great day on the battle field, the occasion being the erection of a marble monument on the spot where Colonel Barlow, of the 6th Georgia, fell. The monument is the tribute of the survivors of the regiment, who will be addressed by either Gen. Toombs or Vice President Stephens, who is still here in attendance upon his brother. It will doubtless be an effort worthy of the occasion.

Lieut. Col. De Choiseul, of the 7th Louisiana, has been appointed to the command of 2d special Battalion Louisiana Volunteers, in the absence of Col. Wheat.

Fight before Arlington Heights and on the Upper Potomac.

[Special Correspondence of the Phoenix.]
FAIRFAX C. H., Va., Sept. 5, 1861.

Still another attempt was made by the Federalists, yesterday, to dispossess us of the commanding position we have taken before Arlington Heights. The result was a complete repulse, with a loss on the part of the attacking party of about 300 in killed and wounded. That on our side has not yet been exactly reported to me; but, in any case, it was inconsiderable.

The principal point of attack was Manassas Hill, though the object was to obtain possession of a still greater eminence, about a mile and a half farther north, in the direction of the Loudon and Hampshire Railroad. It is this hill, which completely overlooks the enemy's works on Arlington Heights, that we seized a few days ago, and are now strongly fortifying.

The attacking party consisted of about 8000 men, who were completely repulsed at every point with great loss, especially from the 2d company of the Washington Artillery, under command of Capt. Rosser. This company is rapidly making up, by its daring and intrepid play upon the enemy, for its forced inactivity, under the misarrangement of orders, of the 31st of July. Its exploits are the theme of every tongue.

The number engaged on our side was about 6000, and consisted principally of Virginians and South Carolinians, the former composing the advanced brigade of Gen. Longstreet, the latter that of Gen. Bonham. The repulse was complete, and our forces not only remained in possession of the contested heights, but in the pursuit pushed forward till they gained a still more commanding position, previously occupied by the enemy. In doing so they also came in possession of extensive counter works of the enemy, and about half a million dollars worth of the enemy's ammunition and stores. The affair, though on a small scale, as compared with the memorable engagements of the 18th and 21st July, is nevertheless one of the most important character. It struck another panic into the enemy, gave us a still more advanced position of a commanding character, and supplied us with ammunition without being put to the trouble of bringing it up from our depot. It at the same time confirmed our conviction of the continued demoralizing of the whole Northern army.

While the affair was going on before Arlington Heights, still another of hardly less importance, was taking place on the upper Potomac, just below Leesburg. For some days past, it had been observed that the enemy from time to time incautiously appeared on the opposite shore, and preparations, in the shape of masked batteries, which they seem to dread so much, were several days ago made to give them a lesson of prudence. Yesterday morning these batteries opened with a tremendous fire, which must have done destructive work, though we are unable from the fact that the river still flows between us, to estimate the killed and wounded. The loss on our side, of course, amounted to nothing, either in men or horses.

Since writing the above, I hear apprehension that our loss at Manassas Hill was greater than at first believed, but I have not yet been able to obtain an authentic list of the killed and wounded.

At the same time these operations are going on above and in front of Washington, our generals are not forgetful of the lower Potomac, where works are in progress which will effectually put a stop to the enemy's navigation of that river. Of these works a proper prudence forbids me to speak more particularly at the present time. It only concerns the general reader, moreover, to know that, on all sides, the enemy is fast being hemmed in, at Washington, in quarters so close that he will not much longer be able to hold them with ease and comfort. I may add that movements of the most importance character are soon to take place all along the river.

The weather for the last few days has been excellent, and the health of the army is all that could be desired.

Proper Suggestions.

[Special Correspondence of the Phoenix.]
RICHMOND, Va.,
September 3, 1861.

How many there are in the South who "fare sumptuously every day," sleep on comfortable beds, and mingle together in the social circle? Do they ever think of the self-denial, self-sacrifice, toil and hardships which the soldier endures in the camp? From almost every family a son, a brother or a relative has gone into the army. If he is not cared for—if he receives no message, none of the comforts and necessities to which he was accustomed at home—is it strange that he should form himself thoughts, if not forgotten? Then, is it not incumbent upon those at home to bestir themselves for the soldier? Winter is approaching—the fall campaign is at hand. Great coats, warm blankets and socks are in demand. Let them be provided at once. Interest and care should also exhibit itself in behalf of the sick soldiers. I do not mean to indicate that nothing has been done for them. Far from it. But I mean that greater efforts are needed.

The establishment of hospitals by the different States is a step in the right direction. Are they of sufficient capacity? I am sure I cannot tell. All I know is, that I see many brave fellows who have caught disease at the camp, or who have been wounded in the conflict, occupied in small and ill-ventilated shops and in wooden buildings, wholly unfitted for the purposes to which they are assigned. Is this in accordance with the wishes of the people? I cannot believe it is. Nothing that can be done for the sick and wounded is too much. And if they would be directed in the right way, I would suggest that the people of the several States enlarge their hospital accommodations, and increase their stores of medicine, clothing and wholesome food. What if it should involve an increased expenditure? Surely for such a purpose money is well spent. Virginia cannot be called on to care for the soldiers of all the States. It is asking too much of her. She has done more than her part already. The Government itself is not. It is besting all its energies to make the war successful and establish our independence. If the State Governments would co-operate—if they would render important assistance should at once take hold of these hospitals and make them what they should be. And the people should see that the Government act and act promptly.

Sufficient care is not taken in the purchase of provisions for the soldiers. Fresh meats and fresh vegetables should be liberally provided for the sake of health. I am afraid that a great abundance of rice is of rare occurrence. At least it is not the case. Congress would do well to legislate on the subject. And yet it was only last week Congress passed a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to contribute to the army assembly and supplies of vegetables, if the price should not be too high. This is not liberally the language of the bill, but it is the meaning and sense. Luckily, Congress did not fix the price, but leaves it to the Secretary of War; consequently, there is a chance for the troops. I feel satisfied that the Secretary of War will think with the people, that these necessities, as well as comforts, should be furnished regardless of cost. In my opinion, it will materially improve the chances of victory in any future engagements with the enemy, to secure to the army wholesome food, and plenty of it. At all events, let the experiment be tried. There will also be a great saving of life.

And let me add a word about those who visit Richmond from the South. I speak generally, and not individually. Most of them content themselves with visits to the state house, the encampments, the prisoners, and a few perambulate as far as Manassas. Rarely indeed do the hospitals visit; seldom are the sick and wounded cheered by the presence of sympathizing faces from their own section of country. What is the reason? It is possible that any other thing can interest Southern visitors more nearly than the condition of those who have provided life and all else to make their country free and independent? In my opinion, the details of a visit to the various hospitals, after returning home, are more eagerly sought for than a description of the Yankee prisoners. We all know that immediately after a battle everybody wants to procure a list of the killed and wounded. And when we meet acquaintances, the first inquiry is in regard to their health, and that of mutual friends. So it is when we visit Richmond, we should call in and see the sick and wounded in order that we may be able to relieve the anxieties of their friends and acquaintances at home.

The President is slowly improving. He is able to attend to his official duties during a portion of the day. Let me add that his efforts to secure the public welfare and protect the rights of the Confederate States are nothing, and deserve that success with which they will necessarily be crowned.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.

THE TRAITOR OF OAK HILL.—The Red River African says that John Neagle, the deserter who is reported to have given information to Gen. Lyon which enabled him to capture Gen. McClellan's pickets, and thus attack him by surprise, culled from the parish of Natchitoches.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Manassas, Sept. 10.—Col. Gardner's condition is much improved.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The New York Post's dispatches say the Potomac General has ordered the removal of guns to Paducah, it being in possession of the Federalists.

Montgomery county, Maryland, allies of the 7th, say the Confederates fire occasionally at our men and horses, and are making occasional demonstrations to cross the Potomac.

The fortifications on Manassas Hill appear completed. Everything was quiet Sunday, but on Monday morning the Confederates opened a concealed battery and threw shells into the encampment of our troops. The Federal Sharpshooters advanced and killed two of the Confederate pickets.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—It is reported that Bull's force at Columbus has been increased to thirteen regiments, with six field batteries, a siege battery, and three batteries of cavalry. He has also a gun boat and three steamers at his command. Jeff. Thompson is at Belmont, opposite Columbus.

The Confederates gain lost Yorktown within three miles of Cairo yesterday, but returned without making any demonstration.

Commander Rogers visited the troops of John Gosh. John Bell and Jefferson Patterson.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10.—The various sending communications to the general Postoffice and Columbus has long been delayed, and the communication to Louisville, Sept. 10.—A party representing the Government were here yesterday on steps were taken to strengthen our position. It is understood that the post office system—situated in a place of safety in the interior of Kentucky—is well secured.

Nothing is known from Frankfort.

Richmond, Sept. 10.—Was it not the Army of Virginia, that was sent to Kentucky, charged with the duty of protecting the Government from the invasion of the West? The War Department, it is said, has ordered by Gen. Cameron and Gen. Fremont, that the Army of Virginia should be sent to Kentucky, and that the Federal Government should be protected from the invasion of the West.

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